

## FREE TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of Swamp-Root, the great Kidney remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and has truly wonderful powers in curing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid diseases.

Kidney trouble is responsible for more sickness and sudden deaths than any other disease, and is so deceptive that thousands have died without knowing it. Thousands owe their health and even life to Swamp-Root and thousands more who to-day think themselves beyond help, can be made well by the use of this great remedy.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this paper when ending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores.

## POKER PARLANZA.

A Sunday School Boy Whose Education Included a Knowledge of Good Pairs.

The mixed metaphor of a South Sunday school teacher and the precociousness of a youngster of seven in the juvenile class, who had evidently been listening to some fatherly club stories not intended for his ears, combined to disrupt the Bible services temporarily a couple of weeks ago. Recently the good pastor of the church received a call to another congregation, and in referring to this young man who was due to the spiritual growth of the youngest charges of the church dwelt at some length on the righteousness and upright life of the pastor who had been so highly honored. So impressed her young hearers with the "faithfulness to duty" that had characterized the career of the beloved minister, and was listened to with devout and deep attention. Believing this lesson had effectively penetrated the young minds of the teacher asked:

"And now who can tell me the one thing that our pastor would so dearly that he should receive this call?"

After an interval of silence, during which the members of the small set looked about them what this young man came from the back of the pew, where his father and his kind brother were curled up comfortably under the cushions:

"Well, honey?"

"Aren't—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Nautical Woman.

He (an old hand)—They had dropped their anchor.

She (a beginner)—Served them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long.

—His Bits.

## IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Allen's Sarsaparilla.

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Allen's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paley and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

There's Only One Standard of Quality in Athletic Goods—

"Spalding." Accept no substitute.

Handsome Catalogue Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Denver.

FREE! A HANDSOME WATCH

solid nickel or gold plated having fully guaranteed to adjust itself to all climates.

Write to J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

## DECREASED IMPORTS.

Smallest in Volume for Twenty Years Past.

Heavy Falling Off in Purchase of Foreign Goods and Corresponding Increase in Use of Domestic Articles.

The details of the import trade of the United States in the year just ended, the first full calendar year of the Dingley tariff, have just been completed by the bureau of statistics. They show the smallest importation in 20 years, with the single exception of the year 1885. The total imports for the year are \$634,958,229, the revised figures being slightly in excess of those of the preliminary statement issued by the bureau of statistics earlier in the month. This is \$100,000,000 less than the imports of 1897, and \$200,000,000 less than those of 1892, while, as already indicated, they are the lowest in 20 years, with the single exception of 1885.

The reduction of imports is altogether in articles free of duty, the dutiable imports in 1898 being \$395,595,549, while those of 1897 were \$395,595,549, while the free of duty articles imported amounted in value in 1898 to \$239,362,680, against \$339,362,680 in 1897. This reduction of \$100,000,000 in the importation of dutiable articles is due, first, to a very great reduction in the importations of wool and the transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list; second, to a reduction in the free importation of manufactured articles whether for use in the mechanic arts or for consumption; third, to the transfer of tea from the free list to the dutiable list, and, fourth, to a reduction in the prices and also a slight reduction in the quantity of coffee imported.

Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts fell from \$25,293,322 in 1897 to \$19,166,517 in 1898; articles manufactured for consumption fell from \$29,912,277 in 1897 to \$18,842,537 in 1898, and articles of voluntary use, luxury, etc., fell from \$8,702,370 in 1897 to \$3,851,277 in 1898. The above statements all relate to the non-dutiable importations.

Under the dutiable head the imports of 1898, as already indicated, differ but little from those of 1897. Articles of food and live animals coming under the dutiable list amounted in 1898 to \$109,918,315, against \$109,918,315 in 1897. Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry show a marked increase, being \$49,079,233 in 1898, against \$32,555,794 in 1897, this being due to the general activity on the part of manufacturers and to the fact that wool was in July, 1897, transferred from the free to the dutiable list. Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts amounted in 1898 to \$19,166,517, against \$25,293,322 in 1897, and articles manufactured for consumption amounted to \$18,842,537 in 1898, against \$29,912,277 in 1897, and \$100,000,000 in 1897, and \$100,000,000 in 1898.

Articles of voluntary use, luxury, etc., under the dutiable list, amounted in value to \$3,851,277 in 1898, against \$8,702,370 in 1897. This increase is explained by the greater prosperity and greater purchasing power of the people under protection. Of the total importation of 1898, 42.2 per cent. were imported free of duty, against 30.9 per cent. in 1897, 48 per cent. in 1895, 56.7 per cent. in 1894, 51.8 per cent. in 1891, 55 per cent. in 1890, and from 52 to 55 per cent. in the years ranging from 1881 to 1891.

The reduction of more than \$100,000,000 in imports is apportioned among the great groups as follows: Articles manufactured for consumption, \$14,000,000; articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts, \$22,000,000; articles of food and live animals, \$32,000,000, and articles in a crude condition for domestic industry, \$39,000,000.

The following table shows the importations by classes in 1898, compared with 1897:

Imports	1897	1898
Free of duty	\$191,179	\$239,362,680
Dutiable	\$443,759,050	\$395,595,549
Total	\$634,938,229	\$634,958,229
Articles of food and live animals	\$109,918,315	\$109,918,315
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	\$32,555,794	\$49,079,233
Articles manufactured for consumption	\$29,912,277	\$18,842,537
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts	\$25,293,322	\$19,166,517
Articles of voluntary use, luxury, etc.	\$8,702,370	\$3,851,277
Total free of duty	\$191,179	\$239,362,680
Dutiable	\$443,759,050	\$395,595,549
Total	\$634,938,229	\$634,958,229

The Cuban Gold Myth.

If we listen to the voice of the chameleon, or go to the books on Cuba for our information, we shall find that the mineral resources of this island are gold, silver, mercury, lead, antimony, copper, chrome, iron, manganese, pitch, bitumen, and even coal; but when we come to look for practical metallic results commensurate with these varied mineral resources we shall be disappointed. The gold fiction is the most time-honored, for the original Spanish settlers expected to find rich gold mines in Cuba. According to their historians "much gold was taken from this island at the beginning of the conquest," but it seems probable that most of this was taken from the chiefs or caciques of the Indians and very little from the ground. "El Viajero Universal," Madrid, 1797, says: "Some of this metal (gold) is still found at Holguin."

Whenever the existence of gold in Cuba is discussed this "mine" at Holguin is invariably brought forward. It is true that some work has been done at this point and a little gold has been extracted, but there has never been any systematic exploration, and there is nothing there which may be dignified with the name of a mine. Jennings S. Cox, Jr., in Engineering Magazine.

England's Policy.

The free ship-carrying is a humbug, and proved to be, because England is a free ship country, and yet is obliged to rely upon subsidies. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

## FOR PROTECTION

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Protective Tariff League—Its New Officers.

The fourteenth regular annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League took place January 19, 1899, at the league headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third street, New York. There was a large attendance of members from various parts of the country, and strong interest was manifested in the work of the league for the past year, and in plans for future usefulness and along the lines so successfully followed heretofore. Among those present were Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Mr. David L. Einstein, Dr. S. A. Robinson, Gen. W. M. Healey, John Irving, Hon. F. S. Witherbee, Chester Griswold, C. Du Brul, Homer Laughlin, Wilbur F. Wakeman, T. Z. Cowles and F. E. MacDonald, First Vice President Cannon presided. An account of the general operations of the league was embodied in the report of General Secretary Wakeman, which also embraced the financial statement of Treasurer Griswold. This report showed that the receipts of the organization for the year ending January 15 had been \$55,222.56, and the disbursements \$53,710.53, leaving a cash balance of \$1,511.73, with no liabilities of any description. It was recommended that the assessment for 1899 be placed at \$60. The report was adopted and its recommendations approved.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, resulting as follows:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

For one year: J. F. Cannon, of Georgia; William L. Strong, of New York; Theodore M. Ives, of New York; Charles E. Coffin, of Maryland.

The board of managers as now constituted and the dates of the expiration of their terms of office are as follows:

January, 1899.

Charles S. Landis, of Connecticut; E. A. Harshorn, of New York; A. D. Judd, of New York; Theodore M. Ives, of New York; Joseph E. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts; F. S. Witherbee, of New York; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Homer Laughlin, of California.

January, 1900.

Le Grand B. Cannon, of Vermont; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Thomas Dolan, of Pennsylvania; P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Henry McCall, of Louisiana.

January, 1901.

Joseph E. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; James Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts; F. S. Witherbee, of New York; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Homer Laughlin, of California.

January, 1902.

Le Grand B. Cannon, of Vermont; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Thomas Dolan, of Pennsylvania; P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Henry McCall, of Louisiana.

January, 1903.

William L. Strong, of New York; Theodore M. Ives, of New York; Charles E. Coffin, of Maryland.

The election of general officers and standing committees to serve one year resulted as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE.

William L. Strong, president; Le Grand B. Cannon, first vice president; Joseph E. Thompson, second vice president; Wilbur F. Wakeman, general secretary; Chester Griswold, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; James Phillips, Jr., Massachusetts; William Barbour, New Jersey; Henry C. Valentine, New York.

LITERATURE.

A. A. Judd, Frank W. Cheney, David L. Einstein, E. A. Harshorn, Charles A. Moore, S. A. Robinson.

ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

P. C. Cheney, Theodore Justice, J. S. Barcus.

FINANCE.

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P. C. Cheney, Theodore Justice, J. S. Barcus.

## IN THE SHOP WINDOWS.

Handsome tattered muslins for drapery.

Handmade cheviot suits with short box coats.

Renaissance alibers for waists, sleeves and drapings.

Spring styles in fancy neckwear in great abundance.

Rich furs of every description marked at clearing prices.

Black cloth gowns stitched with white silk in clustered scallops.

Men's ties showing broad stripes in alternating dark and light colors.

Dressing suits of soft wash silk embellished with lace and ribbon.

Plain Scotch glenghams in combinations of heliotrope shades and white.

Special sales of leather goods, such as belts, pocketbooks and chateaux bags.

White linen and duck suits trimmed with scalloped applique designs in color.

New fancies for spring in duchesse, peau de soie, gros-grain and brocade silks.

New stock collars with bows attached having ends that extend to the waistline.

Military cycling gowns made of dark blue cloth decorated with narrow gold braid.

Newly opened lines of buckles, slides, brooches and hairpins having much of the design carried out in differently colored enameling and semi-precious stones.

Broad displays of new patterns, comprising all the brilliant colorings and tasteful trimmings ideas, such as appliques of lace and ribbon, rouchings and narrow frills of taffeta. —Dry Goods Economist.

THE FEMINE OBSERVER.

Adversity is the trial of principle.

The present never makes us as happy as our hope for the future.

Many a man and woman are now said to be a case of cause and effect.

Precipitancy is a jewel very few women apparently consider fashionable.

How few persons can get up any enthusiasm over another's good fortune.

To discover a person's real disposition you have only to play cards with him.

A man never looks heroic with his tie slipping up over his collar in the back.

Do remember the poor little sparrows are having a hard time to live this winter.

Why should we have remitted even during the blizzard? We certainly were treated badly.

Kipling has added to the white man's burden by furnishing amateur poets with an incentive to copy his style.

We believe a man to be a real Christian who doesn't show annoyance at discovering his pew filled with strangers.

Women before marriage send bushels of letters to their lovers. After it is a scant page is about all the benedictions receives.

The person of little breeding and less intelligence will indifferently describe a sunset and a frozen ponding as "grand." —Philadelphia Times.

RECIPES AND REMEDIES.

In Croup.—A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes.

Orange Sauce.—Two cupsful of water, thickened with a spoonful of cornstarch. Boil the water, stir, cook. The other ingredients are the juices of two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of grated rind, a teaspoonful of butter and one cupful of sugar.

Cookies.—In using sour milk for cookies, griddle-cakes or muffins, it does not foam as it should when the soda is added, a teaspoonful of vinegar added to the milk will usually produce the desired result.

Chicken and Nut Sandwiches.—Chop the white meat of cold roast or boiled chicken very fine. To one cup of this add a quarter cup of bleached almonds or finely chopped walnuts, also minced fine. Soften with sweet cream to a paste that will spread easily. Season with salt and paprika.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 7, 1899.

CATTLE—Native Steers, \$1.10; Foreign Steers, \$1.00; Hogs, \$1.00; Pigs, \$1.00.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter, \$1.10; No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.00; No. 1 White Winter, \$1.10; No. 2 White Winter, \$1.00.

COAL—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

IRON—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

STEEL—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

BRASS—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

COPPER—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

ZINC—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

LEAD—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

SILVER—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

GOLD—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

DOLLAR—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

HALF-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

QUARTER-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

EIGHTH-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

FOURTH-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

SECOND-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

FIRST-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

HALF-PENNY—New York, \$1.10; Philadelphia, \$1.00; Baltimore, \$1.00.

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